## REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

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Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302	, and to the Office of Management and Budge	et, Paperwork Reduction Projec	f (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.
1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)	2. REPORT DATE 10/1/98	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final 7/1/96 - 9/30/96	
	1071730	Final //1/50	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE			5. FUNDING NUMBERS
Filtering With Levy Nois	e		N00014-96-1-1062
6. AUTHOR(S)			
Hyungsok Ahn			
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAMES(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER
Department of Statistics			REFORT NOWIBER
University of California			
Santa Barbara, CA 93106			
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAMES(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)			10. SPONSORING / MONITORING
Office of Naval Research			AGENCY REPORT NUMBER
office of Navar Research			
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES			
a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMEN			12. DISTRIBUTION CODE
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## 13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)

I investigated a problem of extracting a signal from observations corrupted by additive noise, possibly heavy-tailed. More specifically, I assumed that the observation noise is a Levy process, while the signal is Gaussian.

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14. SUBJECT TERMS	15. NUMBER OF PAGES		
heavy-tailed additiv	1		
nouty carred address notes			16. PRICE CODE
		•	1
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT
unclassified	unclassified	unclassified	

Standard Form 298 (Rev. 2-89) Prescribed by ANISE Sad 739-18

## Summary of Investigation: N00014-96-1062

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I investigated a problem of extracting a signal from observations corrupted by additive noise, possibly heavy-tailed. More specifically, I assumed that the observation noise is a Lévy process, while the signal is Gaussian. In addition, I assumed that the observations arrive in discrete times, because any digital signal processing system can only sample at a finite rate limited by the speed of an analog-to-digital converter, and can only process observations at a finite rate determined by the available processor power.

Practical applications in which the observation noise can be represented as a Lévy process are found in engineering problems. For example, the tracking error in code tracking loops, such as those used in Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers. The tracking error (the time offset between the received signal and the internally-generated original signal) usually exhibits heavy tail noise as the tracking slips forward or backward by one time step. Another example is a phase tracking process. When the number of significant interference sources is small and when interferers are pulsed or hopped, the noise and interference is described better by the combination of a Wiener process and a jump process.

In order to extract a Gaussian signal contaminated by a Lévy noise, I constructed a non-linear recursive filter that minimizes the  $L^2$  error. Since implementing this optimal filter requires excessive computation, I prposed a more practical sub-optimal filter that approximates the optimal filter. In fact, the performance of this sub-obtimal filter is near by optimal as long as observations arrive frequently. I tested the performance of this sub-optimal filter using simulations and confirmed that it outperforms the existing best linear filter. For example, when the observation noise is a Gaussian noise plus an  $\alpha$ -stable noise with index 1.4, the mean square error of the sub-optimal filter is 3.86 while that of the best linear filter is 180.26.

I described the results in the article Optimal Filtering of a Gaussian Signal in the presence of Lévy Noise, and submitted to the SIAM journal of Applied Mathematics for publication. The paper is accepted for publication provided minor changes are incorporated.

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